

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1894.

Political Stock-Taking.

From 1974, the close of the reconstruction period, until 1894, the present year, the Democratic party was the majority party in the United States. It is no longer so. In the general election of 1874 for members of the Forty-fourth Congress and for State officers the Democrats had a substantial plurality in excess of 200,000. In the Presidential election of 1876 the Democratic plurality on the popular vote was 157,000. In the Presidential election of 1880 there was a small but sufficient Democratic plurality on the electoral vote, and considerable one on State officers. In 1884 the popular Democratic plurality was 52,000. In the election of 1886 for Congressmen and State officers the Democratic majority was 500,000. In the Presidential election of 1888, though the Republicans secured a majority of the electors, the popular plurality in favor of the Democracy was 312,000. In the elections of 1890 the mocratic popular majority was in excess of 1,000,000, and in the Presidential election of 1899 the Democratic plurality was 882,000. In 1894, for the first time since the political bonds of reunion were made permanent in all these States, the Democrats have been outvoted, and the Republican party has become the majority party in the United States, after twenty years' exclusion from that honor.

To Democrats who do not know, or will not acknowledge, or cannot appreciate correctly the causes, or rather the cause, of this overthrow, the revelation must be humilinting. To Democrats of knowledge and sease the significance of it is clear enough; and, if they can prevent such a catastrophe, it will not occur again.

The Democratic party in a minority, outvoted by the Republicans! It seems preposterous. First time in twenty years!

Final Figures of the Election.

The belated official returns from Kings county have reached the Secretary of State's office in Albany, making possible a final computation of the result which the Board of State Canvassers will formally approve.

In the Presidential election of 1888 the Republican vote of New York State was 650,-238. In 1892 it was 609,350. On the sixth day of last month it was 673,818-an increase in six years of 23,480. The Democratic vote in 1888 was 650,464. In 1892 is was 654,868. At the recent election, taking the HILL and WHEELER vote together. it was 544.912, a decrease in six years of 91,053. The Socialist vote has varied thus:

20,828 15,868. 17.956 The Prohibition vote has also fluctuated: 54,341 23,525. 38,190

The changes in the Populist vote in New York in three years have been these:

£902. 16,818 11,040 10,429

The total vote cast in New York State at the Presidential election of 1892 was 1,866, 445. The total vote cast in New York State at the off-year election of 1893 was 1,141,056. This year the total is 1,275,671, or about 20,000 more than the average of the two preceding elections.

The three outside parties, Socialist, Prohibitionist, and Populist, despite the abnormal advantages they enjoy under the ballot law which puts an organization of 15,000 on terms of positive equality with an organization of 500,000, seem incapable of gaining new recruits, or even of retaining the voters previously enlisted in support of their notions. These three outside parties 71,982 in 1898, and 50,448, a material de-

crease, in 1894. The vote on the amendments to the Constitution was as follows: For, 410,697; against, 327,402; blank and defective, 13,014. 524,558 citizens refrained from voting on the amendments, a larger number than voted either for or against them.

Stop the Income Tax!

Every citizen of the United States should read the very able presentation of the pending income tax as a violation of the Constitudion, by Mr. CHRISTOPHER STUART PAT-TERSON, of the University of Pennsylvania, printed in another portion of this morning's SUN. At the same time, we commend its serious and irrefutable reasoning to the special attention of all agents of the Democracy now assembled in Washington.

The Democratic party is in the majority to Congress by the grace of the elections of 1892. If at that time they had openly professed their intention to revolutionize the country by legislating into working existence the leading Populist principle, the income tax, the country would have been promptly united under the Republican flag. The result would have been the election of 1894 applied two years earlier. Harrison would now be President and Tom REED Speaker. It would have been impossible to elect a Populist President, whether named CLEVELAND or otherwise.

The income tax proposed by the Democratic President elected in 1892, and insanely established by a reckless Congress,

is a colossal cheat. Isn't the present adversity extreme enough to make the Democratic Representatives while the power of doing anything remains to them? Isn't there enough partisan uprightness and sincerity to pull the Democracy out of the Populist hole, a pit of disgrace and anti-Americanism, and not leave it lifeless, slimy, and offensive, when it can be easily raised up to solid ground !

Fortunately the repeal or the abolition of the income tax is wholly independent of time. It could be done if there were only a scant three days left to do it in, instead of a scant three months. Repeal the tax, or refuse the appropriation to carry it out. It is s fraud unconsummated. Strike one more blow for the honor of the Democratic party before it has to resign the splendid power that is still in its hands!

Arming the Auxiliaries.

The notification just given to the steamships of the Empress line, plying between Vancouver and Hong Kong, that they must get their guns aboard is suggestive.

The list of merchant steamers held at the disposal of the British Government comprises twenty-six vessels, ranging from ,748 up to 12,950 tons, and in speed from 14% up to 22 knots. Of course there are hundreds of other vessels that it could use, but those are held at its disposal by definite arrangements, and annual subventions are

Umbris, and Aurania of the Cunard line, the Victoria, Himalaya, Australia, Arcadia, Oceana, and Britannica of the Peninsular and Oriental, and the Majestic and Teutonic of the White Star line. Then there are the available ships under mail subsidies, such as those granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the Imperial and Dominion Governments, in virtue of which the Empress of China and the other two vessels have

been put on the transpacific route. Our Navy Department could rely on chartering some merchant steamships for cruisers, but it has not yet a spare gun for any of them, if they should be wanted. Even the Paris and New York, which receive a mail subvention, could not be armed. This is a fact which Congress may well look to in its appropriations for the next year, especially as the guns needed for our new war ships are so nearly finished that there will be plenty of leisure, hereafter, at the Washington ordnance yard, for making a reserve supply for merchant vessels that may be called into service.

Persons Responsible.

We will now leave FAGIN for the present and deal briefly with his dupes. Here is the gudgeon roll of the members of the State Board of Charities: EDWARD W. FOSTER.

EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD. Brooklyn. PETER WALBATH, Chittenango. BORERT MCCARTHY. Вутасцию. J. H. VAN ANTWERP.

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH Buffalo E. V. STODDARD. WILLIAM R. STEWART, Mrs. BERRMAN DE PRYSTER New York.

Potedam.

Albany. Nearly one year ago these worthies met at Albany to consider the evidence that but one of them had heard, offered by the World against Mr. BROCKWAY. In less than an hour's time they, all of them, put their names to a document prepared beforehand, which declared to be Gospel truths some of the most grotesque lying ever heard within four walls. Easily, utterly, gulled, they presented to the Legislature as solid facts for the basis of statutory action, the tissue of maundering, flimsy, convict inventions which fell in shreds at one glance of Dr. FLINT's merciless eye. Their reckless work, had it not been stayed, would have wrecked the great institution at Elmira. And their proceeding, be it remembered, was but a repetition of the silly and blundering outrage formerly attempted by them against the House of Refuge here.

All the labor of the Elmira Commission would have been spared if the members of the Board of Charities had possessed, divided among them, one pair of real eyes and ears. The money cost of their botching has been large. The official expense of the Commission cannot be estimated at less than \$20,000. It is a question whether the managers of the Reformatory, as State officers unjustly accused, have not a right to be reimbursed by the State for the cost of their defence; and whether it is their legal due or not, they are entitled to it in this case by common decency. Such just repayment will swell the total expense to fully \$50,000.

How do the taxpayers like to have servants like these, whom blacklegs can bilk and play with? If there is an ounce of sense among the members of the State Board of Charities, they will see that public confidence can no longer attach to their acts. If there is an ounce of shame among them, they will unanimously resign.

David and Saul.

A very remarkable difference of opinion appeared in the political sermons and addresses in this town last Sunday. It concerned the question as to whom is due the credit of having brought about the result of the late municipal election, or "the triumph of reform;" and the disagreement, still more remarkable, was between the discourses in two Presbyterian churches, both in Madison avenue.

The Rev. Dr. STRYKER, preaching from DAVID, and entitled his sermon, "Is there Not a Cause?" The question he answered affirmatively by likening Dr. PARKHURST to DAVID. When DAVID offered to go forth and meet the Philistine champion, ELIAB told him to go back to his field and mind his flock, sneering at the youth as proposing to enter upon an enterprise beyond his powers and outside his proper province. SAUL told him that he was too young to undertake to fight single-handed "a man of war from his youth." But, to use the words of Dr. STRYKER, "DAVID went forth and met Go-LIATH with his own implement, a simple slung stone, and with accurate aim he slew him, knocking out his brains, if he had any." Thus, continued the preacher, DAVID "proved that the monster was a hollow blusterer, who went around frightening the people who lacked a good leader." After GOLIATH had been killed. "many wished to claim the victory," proceeded Dr. Stryker, "but, now that the monster was slain, was the time to rally around DAVID, and prevent any future monster coming forth with similar awe-inspiring threats." The inference from this is very plain. It is that Dr. PARK-HURST slew the Tammany monster, and that accordingly he must be followed as the leader of municipal reformation. DAVID, it will be remembered, was incited

to the combat with GOLIATH by the promise that King SAUL would reward the man who killed him " with great riches, and give him his daughter, and make his father's house free in Israel." In fulfilment of this bargain SAUL told DAVID he would give him to wife his "eld-er daughter, MERAB;" but he forfeited eager to make their party Democratic again. his word and gave her to ADRIEL, the Meholathite, and put off on DAVID his younger daughter, Michal. The substitution, however, was entirely to the young man's satisfaction, for "the thing pleased him." MICHAL also "loved DAVID," we are told. the human race in these scarifying words: But SAUL had become jealous of the popular admiration for DAVID, and in order to have him killed and out of the way he put upon him another task. As a condition of getting Michal he required We would be ashamed of our brethren DAVID to kill a hundred Philistines and and of our species and of the whole bring back to him evidences that he had brood of human beings if it were true. We done so, which involved the mutilation of their bodies. "SAUL thought to make DAVID | half of our world, the polished MARGHERITA fall by the hand of the Philistines;" but ARLINA HAMM, spoke with calm delibera-DAVID produced the required proofs of having killed not merely one hundred, but two | tered the hideous words. hundred Philistines, and he got MICHAL for wife. His father-in-law was no better disposed toward him, but became David's a man worthy of it-could possibly be de-

confirmed enemy. It will be seen, therefore, that Dr. STRYKER, by comparing Dr. PARKHURST to David, implies that he is the victim of ingratitude, jealousy, and malignant enmity like that inspired in the breast of the perfidious SAUL. SAUL, according to Dr. STRYKER, typifies anybody who is not giving Dr. PARKHURST his due as the man who slew the Tammany GOLIATH.

It is remarkable, therefore, that at the that type. paid on the Campania, Lucania, Etruria, other Presbyterian church in Madison ave . Unhappily, there are men who deserve to

nne, at the corner of Fifty-third street, Mr. ALEXANDER S. BACON, one of the speakers on Sunday evening, gave the prime credit for slaying the Philistine to another. "FRANK Moss," be declared, "is the man who discovered Dr. PARKHURST, and did most of the work in Dr. PARKHURST'S movement." At this announcement, the report of the meeting informs us, "Lawyer Moss blushed," but he did not deny the truth of what had been said. He inferentially affirmed it, for soon after he remarked that "other reformers were attracted" to the movement after "the first reformers began their crusade," "but not to them belongs the credit." If Mr. Moss discovered Dr. PARKHURST and did most of the work in the movement, was not the lawyer rather than the parson the David who slew the GOLIATH ? If he is not DAVID. how can he be else than the jealous and per-

fidious SAUL! The disagreement between the two Madison avenue Presbyterian churches is startling, and to the last degree painful in its implications.

Princeton.

We have before us the catalogue of the College of New Jersey at Princeton for the academical year 1894-95. The progress of this institution is viewed with peculiar interest by those who believe in the old-fashloned scheme of study, which made some knowledge of the Greek language and literature an indispensable constituent of a liberal education

It appears that the present number of instructors at Princeton is 77, and that the whole number of students is 1,109 including fellows and graduate students as well as those in the college proper and school of science. These figures are highly creditable to the university, when we bear in mind that it comprises no schools of law, of medicine, or of divinity. It is also to be noted that Princeton is to an exceptional extent a national, and we might almost say, an international institution. A classification of the students by residence shows that considerably more of them come from Pennsylvania than from the commonwealth to which the college belongs, and that there are almost as many from New York as from New Jersey. There are strong contingents, also, from Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, while thirty other States are more or less numerously represented. From Canada there are b students, from Ireland 7, from Syria 4. from the Hawaiian Islands 3, from China 2, from India 2, and one each from Brazil, England, Japan, Persia, Poland, Scotland, and Turkey. The accession of students from so many and such far distant quarters is due mainly, of course, to the high quality of the education obtainable, but partly to the stimulus to learning imparted by the many scholarships and prizes, and partly, also, to the fact that the average expenditure required for a college course is comparatively moderate.

It has been pointed out that nobody can obtain at Princeton the degree of Bachelor of Arts without evincing a considerable knowledge of Greek. It is worth while to note in detail the precautions taken to that end. A sine qua non condition of admission to the freshman class is that a candidate shall exhibit, in addition to prescribed amounts of Latin, mathematics and either French or German, a thorough knowledge of Greek grammar, including pros ody, the power of translating English into simple Attic prose, and an intimate acquaintance either with four books of XENO-PHON'S Anabasis and a book of HERODOTUS or three books of the former history and the first three books of the Iliad. This is the minimum requirement for entrance, but an undergraduate is not permitted to give up Greek until he reaches the junior year, by which time, it is to be presumed, he will not wish to do so.

We have spoken of the pains taken at Princeton to enable industrious and capable five scholarships in the college proper, besides various charitable funds bequeathed for the assistance of deserving undergraduates. Moreover, the college authorities have for many years been accustomed to remit a portion of the tuition fees in the case of students possessed of more than ordinary ability, and who are in need of aid. So far has this generous practice been carried that the amount of tuition remitted is now more than double the whole income from the scholarship and charitable funds. In connection with this subject we should mention that no fewer than thirty-five prizes are awarded annually for proficiency in particular directions, and that there are seven college and four university fellowships, each yielding a considerable yearly income, which are conferred for marked distinction in certain lines of study. We observe, lastly, that, while the minimum estimate of a student's expenditure (\$321) does not fall below that put forth by some other universities of the first class, the maximum estimate (\$655) is sensibly smaller. It follows that the outlay required for the average student, and this is the point for parents to consider, is materially less.

Those Flippant Men. When the scorching remark, "Men are so

flippant," was uttered a few days ago by

Miss M. E. CARTER in her speech before the Women's Political Study Club, we took occasion to say that we regarded it as largely truthful and partly deserved. But we must take exception to another remark about men made by a woman speaker at Monday night's meeting of the Political Equality Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District. After speaking in a most admirable way of the high traits of womanhood, she gave her opinion of the man branch of But men, on the other hand, are selfish. domineering, arrogant, cruel, and brutal." We protest against this horrid character ization. We dispute the accuracy of it. cannot believe that the assailant of the man

We assure her that no man worthy of the name of gentleman-and we know many scribed in the language which fell from her lips, thoughtlessly, we must believe. The traits of a gentleman are just the opposite of those which she spoke of. The true gentieman is generous, indulgent, modest, kindly, and refined. The perfect American of the type was beautifully described many years ago in a little book, "The Gentleman," by the late Mr. GEORGE H. CALVERT, who himself was one of the finest examples of

tion of the soul or the heart when she ut-

be characterized in the language used by the speaker at the Political Equality Club; but these are ruffians, with whom no good woman should hold any intercourse or form an acquaintance. There is no place for them in decent society.

We are surprised that none of the other women who were present at the Equality meeting, entered a protest against the use of the shocking words we have quoted. There must have been members of the club within hearing of them who knew that they were, at the least, selfish, arrogant, and cruel, and were wholly inapplicable to their man relatives or friends.

The Rev. Dr. RAINSFORD writes to our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, a very carnest letter on the necessity of investigating note deeply the wickedness which prevails in this city. Yet the Reverend Doctor finds one ncouraging feature in the situation:

"The lesson of the election was this: Right till a power in our midst."

We have no controversy with the sentiment of Dr. RAINSFORD, but his use of the English language is false, coarse, ungrammatical, and revolting. The fact that he is a Christian priest only serves to make his offence more lamentable. While laboring for the reform of others, he should lose no time in reforming his own mode of misusing and outraging our noble tongue.

TEACHER: "Who carried Boston for the Republicans ?" PATSY BOLIVAR: "The Committee of 70."

What, let us ask, are the personal qualities needed for the perennial enjoyment of that love for the girls" which Dr. DEPEW publicly confesses he has maintained for forty years of his life, during which long period he has not, as he avers, grown an hour older? We should say that all the manly virtues are needed, and, more yet, all the natural graces, and yet more, the very best of spirits. A feeble-minded person ould not keep up his love for the girls from routh along to Dr. DEPEW's time of life, nor ould a curmudgeon, or a mean fellow, or a very heavy drinker, or a jilter, a cross-tempere man, a mere smiler, a blowhard, a jack-a-dandy a dull-head, a hypocrite, a self-seeker, a hard ened bachelor, a patronizing snob, a loose-witted poet, or a barefaced humbug. The man who can love the girls for forty years, and then fresher up his affections daily for new prey, must be good and true, pleasing as a dalsy all the time. free as an eagle on the mountain top, and brave as a lion of the African wilds. He must also have some money to spare, and a good deal of leisure, and an expressive countenance, and an excellent command of words, not necessarily the words of flattery, but surely those of appre-

It was one of the most wonderful revelations of modern times that President DEPEW, the commander of men, made in his speech before the Young Ladies' and Young Gentlemen's Monteflore League. We have not yet got tired of repeating the language of his ever-memorable revelation: "I haven't grown an hour in forty years, because I love the girls now as well as I did "Eheu!" cried the Romans when they didn't know what else to say.

It is a curious fact that in the one day since Capt. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN WAS elected a Senator from South Carolina his portraits show no more a sinister and piraticallooking calender, but a great-browed and thoughtful philanthropist, somewhere between JOHN HOWARD and WILLIAM WILBERPORCE Evidently the artists are not disposed to take any chances. The Captain may be looked for it the North shortly, ready to dispense dispensary

During the half year of war between China and Japan, the Chinese have not won a single battle, military or naval. All the glory, by land and by sea, has been for Japan. In the days of Gonpon and the Taeping uprising, the Chinese when they were put in a tight place. They cannot hereafter retain even that measure of credit. We pity them rather than hold them

As in a sense the official bachelor of Box ton, the Hon, EDWIN UPTON CURTIS, the next Mayor of that city, will undoubtedly be the object of respectful contemplation in the eyes of many a Madelon and Cathos and of their less learned sisters as fair. It is invidious to decide between the claimants for the golden apple in Boston, but Mr. CURTIS, if not as handsome as Dr. Parkhurst's pulpit, at Twenty-fourth | students to obtain a college degree in spite | Mr. Frank Pearody, Jr., his Democratic street and that avenue, chose for his text of the meagreness of their peruniary rethe account of the slaving of GOLIATH by sources. There are no fewer than ninetyNATHAN MATTHEWS, Jr., who has become Tuesday, Dec. 11. slightly warped in the course of his mental man should take the Democratic nomination for Governor when there is no chance of being elected. Either Mr. CURTIS or Mr. PEABODY is worthy to look and be looked at by the new Public Library without too great a feeling of inferiority; and so the cause of methetics has suffered no loss.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League began in the rooms of the Commerce Club in Chicago. The customary em blems of mourning were displayed, but the sorrow was somewhat aliayed by the thought that the Hon. DON CARLOS SCHURZ was to deliver an address on "Problems of Municipal Government in Pocantico Hills" in the evening. To-day resolutions sympathizing with the afflictions of China, the great parent of civil service reform. will be passed, and the Hon, WILLIAM POTTS will read a paper showing that the average calf of the letter carriers has increased one-half an inch in girth under civil service rules. The Hop. FRANKLIN MACVEAGH will recite his recent po litical experiences under the title of "Called Off by the People," and an ode, directed against the atrocities committed in the Treasury Depart-ment by the Hon, Logan Carlisle, will be read by Dr. GOOBY GANS of Philadelphia. It will be a great day for the Chinooks.

The vigilant wardens of Mugwumpery and Googooism cannot be too sharp in their surveillance of this man PLATT. He is not content with ridiculing the Committee of Seventy in the secrecy of his chamber, though so to do would be a deed worthy to be punished with deportation. He actually jeers at this august body in public, and dictates letters and interviews of a distinctly treasonable nature about them. He was seen by two Double G watchers to put his tongue in his cheek while going by the Evening Post office yesterday afternoon, and at the northeast corner of Duane street and Broadway a few minutes later he was heard by another watcher to hum as he over-took that high five-for-one thinker, the Hon. FULTON McManon, this ribald air:

"Ye Brownies now, come touch my brow, And hear the brain-chunks chink; For Government Good all night I brood, And from nine in the morning think!

This man PLATT is insulting some of the rectest sensibilities and jumping on some of the most sacrosanct ribs in this town. Some thing must be done to him. It is time for Mr. RICHARD WATSON GILDER to fill up one of his litical sonnet-moulds to the brim, and to hurl it, hissing and chortling, at the foul paynim's

"Discontent in Cuba" is again the Havans news procured by the United Press, which is repeated many a time every year, and will be repeated so long as the Cuban people are under the yoke. The Spanish Cortes recently threw out a bill providing for certain reforms in Cuba. and other bills of a like kind have always been thrown out. The Spanish Government is apprehensive of a rebellion in Cubs, and it must be so while it remembers the many rebellions that have broken out there. The planters say that Cubs is in a state of political and economical degeneration, and it has been in that state for many a weary year. At a meeting of planters, which was doubtless held in secret, one of them advised his brethren to follow the example of the Americans who threw the tea overboard; and that is the right kind of talk for Cuba. Senster Cata, of Florida has introduced

the Senate a resolution favoring Cuban independence, and requesting the President to oper negotiations with Spain for the purchase of Cuba. We would prefer that the Cubans should win their own freedom and then apply for an nexation to the United States. That is the right for them to take. Degenerate could never reduce the Cuban people if they

tes and the Spanish flag with the pluck of the Americans of '76. As for Senator Call's notion that the President now in office would ever favor the extension of American territory or power, it is of the nature of buffoonery.

as the planter said, they threw overboard the

I have no change of views to express.

Mistake, Mr. Voornees has no views that ere not changes. He moves the slide, and, presto! out comes an old opinion that seems new to him or a new one that seems old to him. Does the wind think that every time it changes it blows in the same quarter?

Mr. Two STICKS, a favorite chief of the Slove Indians, is condemned to death upon the gibbet on the 27th of this month, a couple of days, or, say, a day and a half, after Christmas, the sacred and everlasting festival of Christianity, commemorative of the supreme and most giorious event in the annals of mankind. If the execution of Chief Two STICKS shall occur upon the day fixed for it, it will make a mournful, if not a bloody Christmas for the Ogallalla and Brule braves, who are travelling toward the Pine Ridge agency, in South Dakota, to protest against it. It seems to us that Two STICKS's execution might be postponed for a week or two without detriment to any public interest. We suppose that if the hangman, Agent PENNEY, were to make application in Washington for the privilege of postponing it till some day in January, Secretary HORE SMITH, the Indian's friend, would see to it that the application was

granted. Two STICES is doubtless a bad Indian, but he would not be made any the worse by a very brief period of grace. Never again can he perpetrate any evil deed,

The Rev. MYRON W. REED, a politico clerical celebrity of Denver, told the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in that city that in his opinion " the Sloux on the plains of Dakota, with his ponies and bows and arrows. is better off than some Nebraska and Kansas farmers to-day." The Nebraska and Kansas farmers will doubtless be pleased with the compliment. There are no such ghost dancers among the Sloux as Mr. REED is, and yet he is a mild and cooing sort of pulpiteer compared to some of the professional political ghost dancers of the New York pulpit.

at Sea. To the Editor of THE SUN-Sir: I have read with interest and heartily endorse your admirable article on train robbers in a recent issue of The Sux. The modern train robber is an American product. America is the only country on earth that breeds these human brutes. The United States navy protects our merchant marine from depredations of the water pi-rate. Why cannot the United States army afford equal protection to inter-State commerce and those who travel by land from the murderous assaults of the land pirates? States are powerlors to check this increasing crime, America's disgrace. Unless the national Govern-ment interferes and crushes out these land pirates, as It has the water pirates that in past days our coasts, travel by rail will cease, and transports tion companies will decline to carry treasure as they have aircady in some of the Western States. Canada and the British colonial possessions have no train robbers. Why should we?

THOMAS T. WEIGHT. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1894.

Lady Henry and Mrs. Granuts.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I wish to add a line of explanation in regard to the letter published in the columns of THE SUN this morning from Lady Henry

Henry Somerset was engaged with me in a crusade, or special work of purity. I have not seen a line pub-lished to the effect that Lady Henry Somerset is engaged with me in any special crusade against any form of evil. I have replied to each press interviewer, to questions asked me, that I in no crusade with Lady Henry Somerset Martin, or Mrs. Pritchard, against living pictures, and that I did not believe they were leading or following in a crusade against living pictures o ed the attention of sincere Christian women, such as I believe these women to be.

Lady Henry Somerset and Frances Willard, with a goodly number of W. C. T. U. women, are paid mem-bers up to April, '95, of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, of which I have

True Tune of Au Clair de la Lune. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The tune "Au

ال خالا الادالا المعتمون 1111 J J J J J J J J W

What Has Mr. Miller to Say to This!

To the Editor of The Sex-Sir: "Anxious Inquirer." whose letter you printed yesterday, is quite right about "The Peddier's Peril," a story by L. B. Miller in the December Harper. The same incident has been written up half a dozen times. First, so far as I know about fifty-five years ago by Paul Louis Courier, the famous French pamphleteer. He chose Calabria for the scene of his hero's mistake, and the little sketch is so well known in France as to rank among the mi so well known in France as to rank among the minor classics. The same motif has been used repeatedly since and not long ago I saw it again in a Paris paper, the man in peril being an artist on a waising tour through Normandy. It would be interesting to hear from Mr. L. R. Hiller on the subject. F. C. M. Ngw Yong, Dec. 12, 1994.

Morrison Re-echoes.

From the Chicago Times.

Down in central and southern Illinois, where Demo erats went snipe hunting Nov. 6, the cry is

"Bill Morrison in '96."

The cry is recchoed, too, up where the Democrata went skating Nov. 6. All over the State a strong Morrison sentiment has developed since election day. It is now apparent that the Democratic State Central Committee will be reorganized next mouth on a Morrison basis. Many of the leaders openly avow the intention of fixing for a solid Hilmots delegation in the National Convention for the Sage of Waterloo. This kind of talk extends right up to and steps over into he balliwick popularly, but erroneously, supposed to

belong to Adlai E. Stevenson. They Like The Sun.

From the Engle, Mt. Vernon, Ky. There is no need to praise THE SUR. As a nations paper, as one that is of interest everywhere, it easily

From the Daily Herald, Tyrone, Pa THE NEW YORK SUN, the first of American news papers, so ably and fearlessly upbolds the American Constitution, the American idea, and the Americ spirit, that the republic itself has no more potent aid in building up loyal American citizenship. Tur sur shines everywhere, never with a counterfeit luminosity, and always for America.

From the Table. Subbing tough meat with cut lemon. liacon fat for frying chicken and game. Steaming a state loaf of bread to freaden it. Warming crackers slightly in the oven before using. Dipping sliced onions in milk before frying. Pried sweet apples when you have liver or kidney. Heating dry coffee before pouring on the water. Pouring vinegar over fresh fish to make the scales ne off easily.

Adding lemon juice to the water in which rice is boiled to keep the grains separate. Seating the whites of eggs at an open window if the kitchen be hot and steamy.

The Einquence of Reform. From the Indianapolis Journal.

"My friends." shouled the orator. "the mad rush for the spoils of office is the hitterest eyesore that is spling into the visits of the body politic?" WEEDING OUT INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The Experiment of Enlisting Thom in the Army Han Proved a Fallure, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Secretary of War is making rapid progress in his policy in weed-ing out the Indian soldiers of the army who were enlisted as an experiment in civilization under the last Administration. A sufficient number of Indians to constitute two regiments one of cavalry and one of infantry, have had milltary service under this experiment, which, in the opinion of army officers, has proved a worful failure, and demonstrated the frontier proverb that only a dead Indian is a good Indian. General orders have been issued discharging from Troop I, of the Eighth Cavalry, at Fort Keough, Mon., Sergeants David Big Man and Twin, Saddler John Squint Eye, Privates Big Back, Black Crane, Philo Clark, Issues, Little Eagle, and Little Head, and from Troo

Little Eagle, and Little Head, and from Troop
L. Third Cavairy, now at Fort Meade, S. D.,
First Sergeant Big Boy, Farrier Big Feather,
Wagoner George Haif Cut, Privates Good Boy,
Iron Shield, In-the-Camp, Job Left Hand, Louis
Hattling Hib, and Magple. These will leave
thirty-seven Indians in the cavairy at Fort
Keough and fourteen in the cavairy at Fort
Meade. At Fort Custer forty-four cavairy
Indians are still in the service, and at Omaha
two infantry men, while at Fort Sill there are
still forty-two in the cavairy and forty-three in
the infantry arm.

It is explained by army officers that whiskey
has not so much to do with the failure to make
good soldiers out of Indians as the fact that
their polygamous customs render it impossible
for them to remain at posts where all domestic
relations are denied them. At Fort Sill, where
there is a very large Indian settlement and
where the soldiers are enabled to visit their
families, the Indians perform excellent service,
and leave nothing to be desired from a military
point of view. It is probable, therefore, that the
cavairy and artillery companies at that post will
be maintained.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

Case of Interest to Importers Before United States Circuit Judge Wallace, Argument on the suit of Burr & Hardick, importers, of 32 Greene street, against the United States, was ended yesterday before Judge Wai-

lace in the United States Circuit Court. The importers seek to recover a refund of duties paid on an importation of cotton laces. which arrived here on Aug. 7. A duty of sixty per cent, ad valorem was levied on the goods under the McKinley act, which Burr & Hardick paid. They afterward protested, on the ground that the goods were dutiable at fifty per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of last August. They contended that the new act was in force on Aug. 1 on certain articles, among which were cotton laces. The Collector refused to refund any part of the duties, holding that the new act was not returned from the President to Congress without his signature until Aug. 28, and consequently could not be in force until that

consequently could not be in force until that time.

The importers then appealed to the Board of United States General Appraisers, and the Collector's decision was affirmed in every particular. The suit was next carried to the United States Circuit Court for a review of the previous decisions. The importers contended that the date of Aug. I was distinctly mentioned as the time when the new act should go into effect. Assistant District Attorney Platt maintained that until the passage of the new act the old law was still in force, and if the contention of the importers were true there would have been two conflicting tariff acts in force between Aug. 1 and 28.

and 28.

Judge Wallace is expected to hand down his decision in a few days. The suit is the first of its kind to reach the Circuit Court, and has excited general interest among importers. The action will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

BRADLEY ON LAND SPECULATORS. Posterity Be Damned," He Says, Is Their ASBURY PARK, Dec. 12.—The annual banquet

of the Asbury Park Board of Trade was held at the Hotel Vendome last night. A letter of regret from State Senator Bradley was read, in which he made some suggestions which will interest every one who is a property owner either n Asbury Park or any of the near-by summer resorts.

"We have too many mere speculators in our

was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The cross-examination of Lawyer Abel rook, who was the attorney of the testatrix, took up most of the day, and Mr. Choate examined him closely to find out the relations existing between the testatrix and Mr. Brixey. The latter bought all the foreign and American patents that were the property of the late Mr. Day, the testatrix's husband, out of which Mr. Day made a large forture, for about \$1,400, and it is the evident object of Mr. Choate to show that Brixey influenced Mrs. Day during her lifetime, and that it was that influence that caused her to make him her sole legates.

Mr. Choate asked permission of the Surrogate to postpone the further cross-examination of Mr. Crook until the plaintiff's attorney had time to examine the books of the testatrix, which were in the possession of her attorney, the witness. He said that as the witness had been the attorney of the testatrix, had drawn her will and conducted her business, all she did was evidently under the direction of her counsel.

The case was adjourned until Thursday. The latter bought all the foreign and American The case was adjourned until Thursday.

SENATOR SMITH'S FATHER DYING Stricken with Heart Disease Last Stand Sinking Steadily.

James Smith, the father of United States Senstor James Smith, is dying of heart trouble at his sun's home in Newark. The doctors said yesterday there was no hope of his recovery. Senator Smith reached home from Washington yesterday, and with the others of the family is at the father's bedside. James Smith, Sr., is 70 years old, and until Sunday he was one of the most vigorous men of his age in this country. He

most vigorous men of his age in this country. He delighted in fast horses, and for ten or fifteen years has been seen on the road behind a team or a trotter on every fair day, except when attending the races.

The present trouble came upon him on Sunday, and since then he has been sinking steadily. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1845. He was in partnership with Michael Shanley as a contractor for a time, and opened a grocery, in which his son was a clerk for several years. In 1853 Mr. Smith. Sy. entered politics. He was an Alderman for eight years, and was twice elected Assemblyman. He retired from business some years age, and has since been living at ease upon the money he saved. His wife died about five years age.

Twelfth Ward Park Commissioners. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice D'Brien of the General Term of the Supreme Court appointed yesterday Abram Kling, Edmund L. Mooney, and Richard V. Harnett Commissioners for the purpose of taking testimony and ascertaining the amount that should be paid to the owners of property which is to be taken for the new public park in the Twelfth ward. An act passed by the last Legislature unthorized the taking of property for this park, which is to be situated between 11 th and 114th streets and First avenue and the East River.

Two U. S. Offices to He Abelished. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A Wash-

ington despatch in THE SUN of Oct. 17 states that 923 offices were "omitted and abolthat M23 offices were "omitted and abolished." by Congress during the year, making's net reduction of \$581,179.

Aftentio, should be called to two more, via, the two me to impercoratine so called on the listhmus of a tanama, which are sincoures pure and simple. They have cost the United States Government \$5,000 a year for about forty years, say in all \$200,000, and have been of no practical benefit whatever, it is about time that they also should be "omitted" or "abolished."

Color, Nov. 2. A VIGOROUS MAGISTRATE,

fustice Hendrickson of Jamaica Attempts

to Make an Arrest, JAMAICA, Dec. 12.-Justice Hendrick Hendrickson of this village, who is 60 years old and gray-haired, was roughly handled last evening while endeavoring to combine the functions of a policeman with those of Justice of the Peace, and to make a prisoner of a man whom he caught in the act of driving off with a horse and

carriage which did not belong to him.

The man is Frederick S. Allen, 31 years old, whose papers indicate that he is an agent of the Boston Land Company, and who says his home is at 151 East Twentieth street, New York city. He is now in jail here.

Justice Hendrickson was passing Everitt's livery stable on his way to the court room in the Town Hall about 7 o'clock last evening. A stranger tapped him on the shoulder and called his attention to a well-dressed man with a silk hat who was walking a few steps in front of

his attention to a well-dressed man with a silk hat who was walking a few steps in front of him. The man with the silk hat, the stranger said, had attempted to steal his horse and carriage and he wanted him arrested. The Justice followed the man until, as they reached the Town Hall, he sprang into a carriage which the Justice knew to be the property of Morris Highes of Queens. Justice Hendrickson stepped to the carriage and asked where he was going.

"None of your damned business," was the answer. The Justice grabbed the man by the collar and pulled him out of the carriage. The man gave the Justice an upper cut in the neck. The Justice countered on his assailant's rys. There was a lively exchange of blows for a few minutes, and before any one happened along his Honor was stretched out on the pavement. Just then Town Clerk John B. McCook heard the noise caused by the Justice's fail and came to his help.

Later in the evening Allen was arrested by Detective Asimead. He said that he had no intention of stealing Higble's rig, but was intention of stealing Higble's r

DISORDERLY CLERKS.

Walsh Smeared His Books - Lowenstein Was Too Funny-Both Discharged. Chief Clerk Brunning of the Department of Taxes noticed on Tuesday that Patrick Walsh, a temporary clerk, was going out frequently, and that he seemed to be somewhat under the influ-ence of liquor. The chief clerk spoke sharply to Walsh. Walsh then smeared four or five pages of the book he was at work on, with ink. His finger got cut in some manner, and he streaked the book with blood, almost obliterating the figures. The defacement was not discovered until vesterday afternoon. Walsh de nied the act, but when he saw that suspicion

nied the act, but when he saw that suspicion rested upon another clerk he went to Col. Austen and made a confession, saying that he was under the influence of liquor and that his temper had got the better of him.

He was taken before Comptroller Fitch, who rated him roundly. The Comptroller called a policeman, and the clerk was marched off to the Tombs Police Court, where Justice Grady held him for Special Sessions in \$300 bail on a charge of malicious mischief. The Comptroller also directed Col. Austen to discharge Walsh.

Comptroller Fitch surprised the clerical force in the Bureau of Arrears yesterday afternoon, He discharged a \$1,300 clerk and suspended judgment in the case of a \$1,400 clerk because they neglected their work to tell alleged funny stories.

The Comptroller has received many com-

they neglected their work to tell alleged funny stories.

The Comptroller has received many complaints of late that when taxpayers went to pay their arrears they had to cool their heels while the clerks swapped stories and laughed immederately. The waiting taxpayers could hear only the laughter. Emanuel Lowenstein, who has been in the bureau for eleven years, was the chief humorist, and William O'Connell was his only rival. O'Connell has been in the bureau since 1865. A Dr. Katzenmayer, a taxpayer, made such an emphatic protest that the Comptroller discharged Lowenstein and suspended judgment in O'Connell's case.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK. Its Condition Under Investigation-New Officers Possible.

Discontent has marked the councils of the

"We have too many mere speculators in our seashore lands," he says. "As a result men with larger views are constantly contending with them for wide streets and open spaces."

"Posterily be dammed, I am in for money," Mr. Bradley says is their motte.

"It is not too late to secure a roadway running entirely around Shark River and obliterating every vestige of private ownership outside of that road," he continues. "Access to that river should be as free as the air we breathe.

"Ocean fronts and river fronts in Monmouth county should be the property of the people, and now is the time to secure them either by purchase or condemnation proceedings.

"Piease file this letter so it may be preserved, for I would rather have for my monument the realization of my suggestions than the polished shaft which alas, too often does not tell of the real character of the man whose supposed virtues it was intended to perpetuate."

The last puragraph of the letter is believed to mean that Schartor Bradley means to leave the saa front and his famous board walk as a gift to the people when he dies. He has refused to sell it for \$250,000.

THE DAY WILL CONTEST.

Adjourned to Give Mr. Choate Time to Examine the Testatrix's Books.

The contest over the will of the late Sarah Ann Day, who left all her property to her brother, W. R. Brixey, cutting off two sisters and some nephews and nieces living in London, was continued yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. The cross-examination of Lawyer Abel

Foreign Notes of Real Interest An English vicar has improved upon the parish nothers' meetings by a meeting of "lady mothers." Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote he is now. He has at been presented to the Queen as a member of the

Puvis de Chavannes's decorations for the Prefect's staircase in the Paris Hötel de Ville are now in place. The subject is the "Giorification of the City," Here is an appeal sent to Mr. Labouchere: "We, Moses Bird and wife, in following the Divine com-mands, find ourselves unable to buy a nerambulator for our twin offspring. Therefore, we take this liberty of asking you to help us in our time of need."

In the first days of December will be sold at Brussel the collection of brie-a-brac and antiquities of the brothers Van der Douckt, who for sixty years were picture dealers, and who brought out Verboock hoven, Clays, Willems, and Alfred and Josef Stevens. Russian engineers are studying the route for the waterway to connect the White Sea with the Baltic. The total distance is about 180 inties, in part siresdy navigable. A uniform depth of thirty feet can be obtained for the whole canal it is estimated, at a cost of

Compressed air has been applied to sweening rati road cars in France. A rubber tube, through which is applied a pressure of ten or fifteen pounds to the square inch, removes the dust far more effectively than any brush, and in half the time.

Emile Oilivier, the Minister of Napoleon III, in 1870, who entered into the war with Prussia, "le cour eger," is on the point of publishing his account of the fail of the empire in " L'empire libéral" in seven vo umes. The preface has just been printed in the Figure.
Baring Brothers & Co. will soon be ready for business again. The great liquidation is ended, a syndicate having taken the last block of sccurities, smounting to \$7,000,000, held by the Hank of England. It is thought that about \$50,000,000 will be loft over from the settlement for the Baring family to divide.

H. L. Winter, who, under the name of Harry Mon-tague, was said to be stage manager at Indy's Theatre last season, has Just been sentenced by an English court to six years' penal servitude for perjury, cor mitted in obtaining a divorce from his wife. Among other things, he obtained her signature by fraud to a confession that she had committed adultery with his

brother, a child who had been dead twenty years.

At the recent annual meeting of the French Academy
the prizes for virtue and for literary merit were
awarded, Ludovic Halovy presiding. The Monthyon prize of 2.500 frames for virtue went to the Abba Thoury, who in 1870 at Loigny, under a heavy fire, saved more than 300 wounded French and German soldiers, and tended toem in his church, and later collected 240,000 frames to over a memorial church over the place where the French dead are buried. The tentert prize of 10,000 frames for the best blaterical work published since 1880 was awarded to Atters Vandal for his "Napoloon et Alexandre." Prizes were also gives to Paul Beroulied for his patriotic sonce to M. Parodi for his "La reine Juana." and to M. Angel-

tier for a book on Robert learns.

Oxford's plan for regulating advanced study and research is the extablishment of two new degrees, liachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science, which marketor or Letters and marketor of Science, which will take proceedence of the Stacker of Arts, and holders of which may be candidates for Marker of Arts. Candidates for the new degrees, if they are not Backetors of Arts, must be 21 years of are, give exidence of a good general education, and of brown for a special attody, which may be pursued profitable at the university. These, by the way, are blenton; with the qualification of areas a substant of the contract of the con the qualifications of special students at Harrard. Residence for twelve terms, as for the H. A., or for two years at least, is required. The outline of the plan was recently adopted in convocation by a vote of ve to 20. Women are not to be included. When carried out this plan will give the Oxford M. A. to men who know not a word of Greek.